

Addendum to the Paper on the Classification of the British Marine Testaceous Mollusca, 'Annals,' vol. vii. p. 469.

Exmouth, June 19, 1851.

IN the postscript to this paper, I stated that the foot of the *Conovulus denticulatus* was entire, and beyond doubt it breathed free air, and that the species usually called the *C. bidentatus* or *albus* had the foot divided transversely, and I considered it a *Pedipes*, and probably a pulmonifer. Since the above was written, I have decisively verified the last condition, and for the third time, the transverse scission of the foot. The *Conovuli* may therefore be regarded as established pulmonifers, and probably hermaphrodites with mutual congression: perhaps the better term for the respiratory qualities of this family and the Limneadæ would be pulmonibranchiates. Their position in my classification remains the same. I beg that *Carychium* may be added to the Conovulidan family, and, for the present at least, be regarded as a diœcious pulmonifer. Its position in the diagram of genera requires no change—it is only to be deemed a Conovulidan. With respect to *Acme* I have greater difficulty; the animal requires further investigation. I would be greatly obliged for some examples, sent in a half-pint bottle, in fine moss, well saturated, guarded by a wooden case, per post—moss in such a sized bottle would for a sufficient period escape exsiccation.

As to *Cyclostoma*, though much more allied in structure to the *Paludinæ* and *Littorinæ* than to the free air-breathing animals, it may be more correct to term it a pulmonifer terrestris,—W. C.

[ERRATA in my paper on the Classification of the Mollusca, 'Annals,' vol. vii. p. 472, 1st column,

FIFTH DIVISION.

For * Oculi ad basin externam tentaculorum, read Oculi ad basin externam tentaculorum, *Assiminia* excepta.

And in the 2nd column of the same page, 472, **** proboscidifera et canalifera, for Oculi ad basin externam tentaculorum, read Oculi ad latus externum tentaculorum.]

VI.—Descriptions of new species of Coleopterous Insects.

By T. TATUM, Esq., M.E.S.

Iresia smaragdina.

OF a brilliant green above; all the joints of the antennæ black; first joint of palpi fulvous, the two last black; two deep curved lines between the antennæ, the concavities directed outwards and connected in the centre by a transverse impression. Clypeus

gray, base dark ; mandibles with the tip dark, the base fulvous. Head and thorax smooth and of a brilliant green. Elytra with deep sinuous transverse grooves, at the bottom of some of which are faint reddish reflections. Under part of body green, last divisions of abdomen with a slight golden tinge. Trochanters and femora fulvous. Tibiæ and tarsi black. Length $5\frac{1}{4}$ lines ; breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Hab. Brazil.

This species is larger than the *Iresia Lacordairei*, its thorax is wider behind, and the elytra are wider than in that species.

Odontocheila DeGandii.

Brilliant copper colour with slight bluish reflections. Head large, covered with fine waved lines ; eyes prominent ; palpi and antennæ fulvous ; clypeus fulvous with black tip ; mandibles fulvous with black tips. Thorax narrow, shortish, sides slightly rounded, central furrow well marked ; anterior and posterior furrows indistinct ; surface marked by numerous waved and irregular striæ. Elytra parallel, posterior angles well defined ; posterior margins having a central prominence ; the surface covered with irregular and waved striæ ; two well-defined white marks on each elytron, one a little below the middle, a sinuous line beginning a little within the margin and ending before reaching the suture in a hook directed forward ; the second mark nearly round, situated just beyond the posterior angle and just within the margin. Under part of the body bright copper, except last divisions of abdomen which are reddish, and not metallic. Trochanters and upper part of femora fulvous, lower part of femora and tibiæ darker, tarsi nearly black. Length 4 lines ; breadth 1 line.

Hab. Minas Geraes, Brazil.

In form like *O. nodicornis*, but less than half its size, and with the thorax neither so long nor so cylindrical as in that species.

Tetracha viridis.

Of a brilliant green. Head with two deep irregular indentations between the eyes, surface smooth and polished, with a few slightly marked striæ near the eyes ; clypeus black ; antennæ brown, the two first joints black, the two next black, with small brown points at the root. Palpi reddish brown, with the tips of the last joints black ; mandibles reddish brown at the base, black at the extremity. Scutellum black. Under part of body black with green reflections. Femora black. Trochanters, tibiæ and tarsi pitchy. Length 8 lines ; breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. Minas Geraes (Brazil) ; M. DeGand.

This species resembles *T. elongata*, but differs in colour, in the head being smaller and the eyes less prominent, in the thorax being more cylindrical, less cordiform, and with the central depression less marked; the elytra are narrower, less deeply and less numerous punctured, and the surface more smooth and polished.

Myrmecoptera læta.

Elytra with a single white mark on each, beginning just below the shoulder, extending along the middle of the elytron to the centre, where it gets narrower and inclines to the outer margin, which it accompanies but does not quite include; again becoming broader it terminates at the angle of the suture; puncta very numerous and metallic. Also a row of larger impressions likewise metallic near to, and parallel with, the suture. Trochanters, femora, &c., black. Length 6 lines.

Hab. Abyssinia.

This species resembles *M. egregia*, Germar, but is much larger, the head is smaller, and the thorax is longer, narrower, and more cylindrical.

Carabus Boysii.

Dull black. Head rather large and finely punctured; mandibles large; last joints of palpi strongly securiform. Thorax cordiform and finely punctate, with a well-defined central furrow; anterior margin slightly concave and raised into a border; posterior margin also slightly concave, sides sinuous with elevated borders, posterior angles considerably prolonged backwards. Elytra elongate, oval, narrower before than behind, strongly striated, each stria finely punctated and each interval punctated, but more coarsely; each elytron with three rows of deep and regular indentations. Length 14 lines; breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. India.

This species comes near to the *Carabus sylvestris*.

VII.—*Some Remarks on Mosses, with a proposed new Arrangement of the Genera.* By WILLIAM MITTEN, A.L.S.

THE author has been induced to offer to the consideration of bryologists the arrangement proposed below, from an impression that it may engage the attention of others more competent than himself to grapple with the difficulties which continually arise in endeavouring to strike out new arrangements, and whose more extensive knowledge of the vegetable kingdom may enable them at a glance to come to a proper appreciation of the conclusions he has arrived at.

It was in 1847, whilst examining *Phascum multicapsulare* of